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SENATOR VANDENBERG

U.S. Troops To Stand By In Seoul

Seoul, Korea, Mar. 1.—American troops in Seoul were ordered to stand by after 12 men were seriously injured today in a clash during student demonstrations in which thousands of Koreans took part.

Communist trained students of the Korean Northwest Student Federation scattered pamphlets saying: "Down with the United Nations" and "Down with the Military Government."

The demonstrations were attended by rival factions demanding variously that American troops should get out of Southern Korea, that the North Korean People's Republic, reported to have been set up in Soviet-occupied Northern Korea, should be overthrown, and also supporting Mr. Syngman Rhee, the American-educated former President of the Provisional Government.

Mr. Rhee told the demonstrators he thought the United Nations was Korea's only hope.—Reuter.

Water Main Breaks Down

Residents in the city area found themselves without washing water this morning, and several people in the hotels used their canaries of drinking water to perform hasty ablutions.

The cause was the breaking of the spindle which operates the main control valve of the 18-inch water main in Zetland Street.

The defect was quickly repaired when the PWD were informed and the water service was resumed soon after 9.30.

Vandenberg's Powerful Appeal For Aid Plan

COMMUNISM DENOUNCED

Washington, Mar. 1.—Opening the Senate debate on the Marshall aid plan today, Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, described Russian opposition to the programme as "a conspiracy to prevent the emergency of order out of chaos, stability out of confusion and Western freedom out of hopelessness."

"Communists everywhere have responded. A great sabotage is underway. The orders from the Kremlin are to wreck this enterprise. Thus the post-war pattern continues in a familiar and consistent form."

Senator Vandenberg denounced Communist aggression by name in Czechoslovakia and Finland, declaring: "The fate of Czechoslovakia where every semblance of democracy has been gutted by subversive conquest, underscores the solemn thesis of the European recovery programme legislation. The kindred fate of brave little Finland may be added to the ominous score this very afternoon while we are debating an axiom."

"Aggressive Communism threatens all freedom and all security, whether in the old World or the new, when it puts peoples anywhere in chains."

Making a strong appeal for the adoption of the \$5,300 million aid plan, Senator Vandenberg said: "Within the purview of this plan are 270 million people of the stock which has largely made America. They are struggling against great and ominous odds to regain their feet. They must not be allowed to fail."

Calling for full Senate support, Senator Vandenberg said: "In the name of peace, stability and freedom, it deserves prompt passage."

"In the name of intelligent self-interest, it envisions a mighty undertaking worthy of our faith. It is an economic act, but economics usually control national survival."

SHARES ANXIETIES

"This decision is the kind that tries men's souls. I understand and share the anxieties involved. The greatest nation on earth either justifies or surrenders its leadership. We must choose."

"There are no blueprints to guarantee results. We are entirely surrounded by calculated risks. I profoundly believe that the pending programme is the best of these risks."

"I have no quarrel with those who disagree because we are dealing with imponderables. But I am bound to say to those who disagree that they have not escaped to

safety by rejecting or subverting this plan. They have simply fled to other risks and, I fear, far greater ones."

The world, America emphatically included, declared Senator Vandenberg, needs the European countries as both producers and consumers. "Peace needs their healthy restoration to the continuing defence of those ideals by which free men live this vast friendly segment of the earth must not collapse."

LUXURY WOULD BE FOLLY

"It would be a far happier circumstance if we could close our eyes to reality, comfortably retire within our bastions and dream of an isolated and prosperous peace. But that, which was once our luxury, would now become our folly."

"This is too plain to be persuasively denied in a fore-shortened atomic world. We must take things as they are."

Referring to European co-operation, Senator Vandenberg said: "The 16 co-operating nations acted bravely because it was in virtual defiance of the Russian Bear which promptly showed its teeth."

"Yet there is nothing in this plan which threatens the Soviet police empire with any sort of consequences which she does not herself choose voluntarily to invite."

"It is not a plan against Eastern Europe, unless the independent survival of free peoples is on the black list."

"It is a plan for Western Europe. It is not an external conquest. It is not dictation. It is internal recuperation by self-chosen methods. Eastern Europe was invited in."

NO FREE WILLS

"It was her own decision that keeps her out. It seems obvious that at least three of the countries behind the curtain would have joined if left to their own free wills. But there are no free wills in police states."

"An honourable release of the East-West tension would be the greatest boon of modern times. It can be released whenever there is mutual East-West fidelity to the objectives of World War II as asserted by the United Allies on January 1, 1942, and whenever there is mutual East-West fidelity to the principles and purposes of the United Nations."

"It can be released whenever there is mutual East-West respect for the rights of free peoples to order their own lives. There is no consistent effort which the Government of the United States should withhold in the pursuit of this objective."

Senator Vandenberg went on: "We must be ready for any discussion to this end. Peace and justice is our utterly paramount concern. Any thought of another war is abhorrent to our souls. But peace and appeasement are not on speaking terms and the latest totalitarian idea of virtually dividing the earth between Washington and Moscow would not be peace. It would simply be a dishonourable truce preceding final unspeakable disaster."

GERMANY'S POSITION

On the relation of the German problem to the Marshall Plan, Senator Vandenberg said: "This act depends again for success upon the prompt restoration of Western Germany to an effective place in the economy of Europe and the world."

"It must be decentralised," Senator Vandenberg declared, "it must be demilitarised for keeps. But it must be restored to decent hope and productivity."

"The Western occupying powers must quit their indecision and put Germany wholesomely at work again without delay. The Ruhr alone could spell the difference between success and failure."

Senator Vandenberg reminded the Senate of other American aid commitments, saying: "We shall have to deal at this session with China, Greece and Turkey, and Trieste, and with the occupied areas which we are responsible as a legacy from the war."

"Particularly we must faithfully remember the superlative importance of effective solidarity in the Western Hemisphere. Mutually happy and healthy Pan-American relationships are indispensable. They must be preserved."

"TRIANGULAR TRADE"

"It ought to be entirely possible substantially to improve these economic relationships through 'triangular trade' that should be possible of development in connection with this European recovery plan."

Saying the success of the plan depended equally on the 16 nations, he added: "Our dollars cannot substitute for their own will to make common cause for the mutual defence of their own welfare."

"We do not presume to dictate the formula. But we relentlessly recommend the objective. 'Standing together, these nations can face every vicissitude with hope. Standing apart they may face collapse and even conquest. By its own warning, the 'wrecking crew' awaits."

Prudence recommended, Senator Vandenberg added, that they launch the plan with figures which offered no alibi for failure, but on a timetable which permitted them to review figures at the earliest moment when experience would permit them to deal with realities.

Ending, Senator Vandenberg described ERP as "a plan for peace, stability and freedom."

"It can be a turning point in history for 100 years to come. If it fails, we have done our final best," Senator Vandenberg declared, adding: "If it succeeds, our children and our children's children will call us blessed."

HIS GREATEST SPEECH

The "alarm sweeping the United States at the prospect of further Soviet expansion westward assured Senator Vandenberg of a sympathetic reception to his speech."

His speech, hailed as the greatest of his long political career, gave grim-faced senators a picture of the tense atmosphere of the international crisis.

Political observers were confident of the passage, within three weeks, of the bill for European aid, which has been unanimously approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Stressing the extreme urgency of speedy action by the Senate, in view of recent political developments in Europe, Senator Vandenberg departed from his text to say: "Whatever we do we must do without delay."

The exposed frontiers of hazard move almost hourly to the West. Time is of the essence in this battle for peace, even as it is in the battles of war."

Most of the senators rose to their feet and applauded Senator Vandenberg as he ended his speech.

Among those who did not join in the general applause were Senator Glen Taylor, who is running

5-Power Pact Progress

Brussels, Mar. 1.—The negotiations for a five-power West European pact seemed to be making "gigantic strides," usually well-informed circles here stated tonight.

Britain, France, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg experts would meet in Brussels on Friday, according to the same sources, to draft details of the prospective treaty which would then have to be approved by the five nations' leaders at a further conference.

"Such a pact, it was understood, would be mainly economic but including also political, military and cultural aspects. The five-power treaty was now expected in some quarters to be signed before March 15."

After its signing, a committee of experts would be set up to supervise the carrying out of its clauses. It was learned. No official confirmation or denial of next Friday's meeting in Brussels, nor of a preparatory meeting of the Benelux countries on Wednesday, was yet available.—Reuter.

Czech Crisis May Cause Elections To Be Postponed

Prague, Mar. 1.—The Czech Parliament has been recalled for Wednesday week, March 10, it was announced today. M. Gottwald, the Communist Premier, will make a statement on the crisis and the constitutional issues involved, when Parliament re-assembles.

The Inner Cabinet was meeting tonight to a background of possibilities that the Czech elections, due to be held by June 7, might be postponed. Such a postponement would, under the present constitution have to be sanctioned by a three-fifths majority of the Constituent Assembly.

There have been repeated calls in the past few days for the completion of the draft constitution, now in preparation.

The question of the elections was raised at a press conference to introduce the new Ministers to the foreign press given by Dr. Václav Kopecký, the Minister of Information.

Dr. Alois Petr, the Minister of Transport, said elections would be held "within the lawful term," that is, by June 7 this year.

DELAYED BY CRISIS

Dr. Alexey Slechts, the Minister of Public Works, declared that it was possible the Czechoslovak general election would have to be postponed, "the programme of the Constituent Assembly, which is writing the new constitution, had been delayed by the crisis."—Reuter.

Dr. Hubert Ripka, former Czechoslovak Socialist Minister of Foreign Trade, has escaped from the country, according to unconfirmed reports here tonight.

Repeated efforts to contact Dr. Ripka failed, but official sources stated categorically that he is still in Prague.

Dr. Ripka was Czech Minister of Information during the war.—Reuter.

FINNISH SITUATION

Heisinki, Mar. 1.—The Finnish President, Dr. Juho Paasikivi, today received the Soviet Minister in Finland, Lieutenant-General G. M. Savonnikov, and handed him a letter to Marshal Stalin.

The letter announced receipt of Marshal Stalin's letter of last week, it was stated, and promised that the proposed pact of friendship and mutual assistance with the Soviet Union would be discussed by the Finnish Government and Parliament.

The Government is already reported to be discussing the proposed pact as the President is said to have told them they must have their reply ready by tomorrow.

The Prime Ministers of Sweden, Norway and Denmark will meet in Stockholm on March 10, when, it is believed, they will discuss problems arising out of the latest events in Finland and Czechoslovakia.—Reuter.

23 KILLED IN PLANE CRASH

Rio de Janeiro, Mar. 1.—An Asapress news agency despatch said yesterday that 23 persons were killed and three survived when a Brazilian Air Force C-47 plane crashed in the jungle near Belem.

The plane was en route to French Guiana from Rio de Janeiro. It had been missing since Saturday.—Associated Press.

Free Market Rice Price Falls

According to the Chinese daily Sing Tao Jih Pao, the open market price of rice yesterday fell in Hongkong, the best grade being offered at \$102 per picul, a decrease of three dollars per picul from the previous day.

The Wah Kiu Yat Po also reporting on the decline in free market rice prices said one reason was the arrival last week of a shipment of rice from Egypt.

U.S. AIR FORCE OF 35,000 PLANES RECOMMENDED

Washington, Mar. 1.—The expansion of United States air power to 35,000 aeroplanes was recommended by the joint Congress Board of Aviation Policy in a report published today.

Warning that weapons "more devastating" than the atom bomb were already in existence, the report declares that, in the absence of a "Magna Carta of World Defence," the United States must maintain such a military air force so that no sudden attack upon the American people can succeed, and must ensure that any such attack will prompt areas and awful retribution in overwhelming volume."

The Board declares that United States military air power must be able, under all circumstances, to protect the air space over the United States and her bases and occupied lands and also to retaliate in a greater degree for any attacks launched against her or against "those free Allied governments with which she is joined for mutual defence."

ALTERNATIVE PLANS

The Board, consisting of equal numbers of both parties, with members of interested committees as advisers, divided the proposed expansion in two alternative plans, the first to provide for instant retaliation against a major enemy and the second to enable an enemy to be held until industrial capacity could swing into action.

Both provide for a total air strength of 35,000 planes, over 20,000 being for the Army Air Force and 14,000 for the Navy, but under the first plan, this strength would be reached by 1952 and under the second plan at the end of 1954.

Pointing out that with the advent of the atom bomb, "national defence in the traditional sense was no longer possible," the report cited radio-active dust and bacteriological contamination as among the even more devastating weapons already in existence.

FOLLY TO PRETEND

"A determined and continuous effort in the United Nations," the report said, "must not be abandoned while the slightest ray of hope remains, but in the meantime an alternative plan to maintain a balance of peace must be contrived in the name of the free world."

"It is a folly to pretend that the world does not live under a sense of impending tragedy. Deliberately and continuously we are faced with the possibility of an aggressive attack."

"The deadly character of the new weapons makes war an open invitation to mass annihilation."

The report declared that the answer to this would be a "Magna Carta of World Defence," but, "until there is a solid foundation upon which free men can build for security and survival, these free men, who seek only self-preservation with justice and freedom, are faced with the necessity of defending themselves."—Reuter.

MacArthur To Give Views On China

Washington, Mar. 1.—The House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee today invited General Douglas MacArthur and General Claire Chennault, the wartime commander of the United States Air Force in China, to testify in person or by correspondence on aid to China.

General MacArthur had previously indicated he probably could not appear in person.

The Committee invited him to give his views on the proposals for aid to China "and other critical areas of the Far East" at his earliest convenience.

Specifically, the Committee asked for General MacArthur's views on: 1.—The importance to world peace and to the United States and its position and interests in the Western Pacific of maintaining a free and independent China, friendly to the United States.

2.—The measures, economic and otherwise, "which you believe necessary or best suited to the achievement of those ends."

Similar opinions were invited from General Chennault, who has left the Services and is now in China operating a commercial airline.

The Committee asked him to appear, "if possible, within the next week or 10 days."—Reuter.

Serious Accra Riots: Fourteen Killed

London, Mar. 1.—The British Colonial Office reported on Monday that 14 persons were killed and an estimated 140 were injured in rioting in Accra, capital of the British Gold Coast Colony in Africa.

The riots occurred on Saturday when the Ex-Servicemen's Union, a minority organisation of veterans, marched on Christiansburg Castle, the Governor's residence.

The Colonial Office statement said that a mob of about 50,000 took part in the rioting at one time. The trouble started when the Ex-Servicemen's group left a prescribed route of march, it was understood, and converged on the castle to present a petition to the Governor.

The Colonial Office said it did not know the contents of the petition, or the reason for the demonstration.

On Sunday night the Colonial Office reported the town was quiet and there were no incidents up to Monday morning.

Giving a chronological account of the disorders, the Colonial Office said the demonstrators first clashed with police when they left an agreed parade route and marched on the castle.

Two attempts were made by the police to divert or stop the rioters, the Colonial Office said, and "shots were fired."

"One rioter was killed and one wounded. The crowd attacked premises in the town and European cars. Considerable damage was done, the military called in, and the disturbances dispersed."

"At dawn there was further rioting and the military fired two volleys. There were no deaths. Sporadic firing continued."

"Then there was individual looting and a curfew was declared in parts of Accra."

"Then later in the day, Saturday, there was a serious deterioration and a mob of about 50,000 engaged in looting and destruction. During this the military fired. There were about 14 killed and 140 hurt among the rioters."

The Joint Provincial Council, (representing all the Tribal chiefs of the colony) sent a message to the Gold Coast Governor on Monday, deploring the disturbances, the Colonial Office said.

"We solemnly reaffirm our loyalty to His Majesty and pledge our unflinching support to the Gold Coast Government in its already successful efforts to restore order in the quickest possible time," the Council was quoted as saying.—Associated Press.

EDITORIAL

Our "Unfortunate Women"

THE appeal which the Hon Arthur Morse broadcast on Sunday night on behalf of the Salvation Army requires no embellishment. Both here and in most other parts of the world the SA has done, and is continuing to do, superb social and moral welfare work, deserving of the most generous support. Its labours, as Mr Morse emphasised, sought the salvation of the "homeless and unfed, of the drunkard, the criminal, and the unfortunate and delinquent womanhood." Within this phrase is a problem which confronts not only the Salvation Army, but a number of other social institutions; and a problem which should, but apparently does not, worry Government. The history of Hongkong's "unfortunate women" does not differ in many respects from other parts of the world, except it has a twist rather peculiarly its own: years ago the "unfortunates" were at least recognised as being in existence, but a moral crusade by undoubtedly well-meaning English MPs and their friends robbed them even of this status. Today the "unfortunate woman" is more than a social outcast: officially, she does not exist. Like the Locarno Treaty which outlawed war but was impotent to stop it, Hongkong's policy has been to outlaw prostitution without being able to put an end to it. More concerning is the indisputable fact that prostitution is a greater menace today than ever before. It is practised in a bolder and more promiscuous way, despite its so-called illegality. Our main

streets are literally cluttered with young girls and older women who openly vaunt the law against soliciting, and many of them know little, or care less about the dangers to which they are exposed, or themselves expose others. The result is that the VD incidence is alarmingly high, despite legislation which seeks to segregate the contaminated, and in the face of social work by a number of worthy institutions. The solution to the problem of Hongkong's "unfortunate women" is not easy, but it might be somewhat simplified if, in the first place it was regarded as an economic, rather than a social stigma (for how many women practise the profession except as the one means of earning a roof over their heads and enough rice to keep them alive); and secondly, if Government was once again to control the profession. The fundamental answer to the problem appears to be to make it unnecessary economically for any women to practise prostitution. If that is an unobtainable objective, then let the authorities do the next best thing—recognise officially the presence and practice of prostitution and segregate those women who must or will follow this life, imposing medical control over them, and thus safeguard the stupid or unwary against physical disease and mental suffering. This would not obstruct the splendid work of the Salvation Army and kindred organisations who seek to save these "unfortunate women" from their degradation, but it would help to reduce the incidence of venereal disease, and to clear our streets at night.

LEETHEATRE

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4 SHOWS AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.

OSCAR LEVANT JACK CARROLL NAISH JEAN NEGULESCO JERRY WALD

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ALASTAIR SIM JACK WARNE VALERIE WHITE
AND THE BLOOD AND THUNDER BOYS

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ALHAMBRA THEATRE

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NIGHT BOAT NEWTON
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AN ASSOCIATED BRITISH PICTURE

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Directed by Lawrence Huntington

ORIENTAL

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YOU'LL BE THRILLED BY THE MAD TERROR OF THIS ROMANCE!

MARLENE DIETRICH CHARLES BOYER

The Garden of Allah

TO-DAY ONLY Cathay At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

THE TARZAN-THRILLS ADVENTURE OF ALL TIME!
SAVAGE JUNGLE TRIBES MIGHTY CONFLICT!

TO-MORROW

Barbara STANWYCK Robert CUMMINGS in

"THE BRIDE WORE BOOTS"

HE COMMANDED
THE OPERATION

BEING THE OFFICIAL DESPATCH BY FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT ALEXANDER ON A MEMORABLE OPERATION

"AFTER dusk, I went down to Cape Delimara, the southern point of Malta, to watch the gliders fly past."

As tandemwise pairs of two and glider came flying low, now in twos and threes, now in larger groups, with the roar of engines partly carried away by a gale and their veiled navigation lights showing fitfully in half light of moon, I took note that the first invasion of European soil was under way.

Thus, with characteristic restraint, writes Field Marshal Viscount Alexander of Tunis of the night of the ninth, July, 1943, in his despatch on the conquest of Sicily, which is published as a supplement to the London Gazette.

As the 18th Army Group Commander watched the 1st Airborne Division speeding to their fate south of Syracuse, his glance also took in the choppy sea, with that typical short, steep swell of the Central Mediterranean. An exceptionally high wind had risen that afternoon—a bad omen for the assault at the coming dawn—but it had been too dangerous to attempt a postponement of the operation at that late stage. He held no illusions that the task would be easy, but he felt that everything had been done to ensure that our first landing should be successful beyond doubt. The best that Britain and the United States could provide were being hurled at the soft underbelly of the Axis.

False Security

Shortly after midnight, the wind began to fall off and the swell to subside. The sudden storm, which had caused so much concern, in fact favoured the Allies, for at many places along the Sicilian coast hostile garrisons were lulled into a false sense of security and relaxed their vigil under the impression that no one would attempt a landing under such conditions. So they offered only slight resistance on the beaches.

But this time there was to be no annihilation in the Cape Bon manner. When, just before dawn on August 17, the German Commander sailed from the beach north of Messina in the last enemy boat to leave the island, he had been able to extricate a high proportion of his troops, though not his heavy equipment.

Sicily, that 10,000-square-mile jagged arrowhead with a broken point to west, had fallen in 38 days, and three weeks later, men from the Desert and North Africa were crossing the Straits of Messina into Calabria and were landing on the desperately defended beach of Salerno. Mussolini's regime had already crumbled, Badoglio was suing for terms, and the Italian Fleet was

THE CONQUEST OF SICILY

soon to anchor in humble surrender in the quiet expanse of Marina Solerina from which Field Marshal Alexander had watched his airborne troops two months earlier. At this distance in time, and compared to the Normandy landings of the subsequent year, the Sicilian operation, viewed from the broader canvas of World War II, might seem of strictly limited scope, of comparatively little difficulty.

This new despatch, however, sets out many tricky problems it presented, very real difficulties and operational risks that surrounded its mounting, and the skill and courage which were triumphantly employed in overcoming them.

But Admiral Cunningham considered it essential to capture the southern airfields as quickly as possible in order to give protection to the ships lying off the beaches, and Air Chief Marshal Tedder also entered strong objections, stating that unless the capture of those airfields could be guaranteed he would be opposed to the whole operation.

In the face of these irreconcilable opinions, "I decided," says the Field Marshal, "to recast the whole plan. I decided to cancel the American assault in the west and transfer the whole weight of the 7th Army to the southeast of the island, on the immediate left of the 8th Army, taking a risk on the administrative side rather than the operational risk of a dispersion of effort. This was contrary to what had been regarded as one of the fundamental principles of the operation: that we must capture Palermo at the earliest possible opportunity if we were to have hope of maintaining sufficient forces for the reduction of the island."

Enemy's Defence

It was also particularly difficult to assess the likely scale of enemy defence. In the straits between Tunisia and Sicily lies the island of Pantelleria, which the Italians claimed to have transformed into a fortress of strength to rival Malta. Sicily had some 30 airfields, most of which were situated within 15 miles of the coast. And normal means of establishing an enemy order of battle were not available, as we were not in contact with the enemy. The Police and counter-espionage system in Sicily was so good that we were unable to obtain any information direct from the island, while it was an easy task to reinforce the garrison from Italian mainland. In spite of these difficulties, one captured Italian general considered our order of battle to be superior to the official document in his possession.

Plan Altered

THE total enemy forces eventually amounted to 350,000 Italians and 90,000 Germans, 800 Luftwaffe and 700 Regia Aeronautica combat aircraft and the Italian battle fleet included six battleships and two eight-inch cruisers. Our forces consisted of seven British infantry divisions, one infantry brigade and one airborne division of the 8th Army, and five infantry divisions, one armoured and one airborne, of the American 7th Army. The total aircraft, including transports but excluding gliders,

came to over 4,000, divided into 110 British and 132 U.S. squadrons. Our strategic plan was altered twice, the second time owing to differences of opinion between the three Services. Simultaneous assaults in the west and southeast, to converge eventually on Messina, had been proposed, but at a conference at the end of April, the 8th Army argued that the Army was being divided into two halves which were too widely separated to be able to support each other, and possibly too weak for either to be able to achieve their objects. They urged instead that both the British and U.S. forces should assault the east coast, which would give a firm base for the operation.

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Grave Risk

THIS meant, in fact, that the whole of the U.S. forces would have to depend on beach maintenance except for the small port of Licata. "The risk was grave," runs the despatch "but there were two factors which brightened the prospect—a reasonable possibility of suitable weather, and the coming of the DUKW. It is not too much to say that the DUKW revolutionised the problem of beach maintenance."

This risk was unevenly divided, and almost the whole fell on the 7th Army, which appeared to have been given tougher and less spectacular tasks: their beaches would be more exposed than the 8th Army's, and some of them were awkward sand bars, and Monty's men would have the glory of capturing more obviously attractive objectives. "Both I and my staff," writes Field Marshal Alexander, "felt that this division of tasks might possibly cause some feeling of resentment. I knew, from the Tunisian campaign, General Patton's punctilious and scrupulous sense of duty, and that there was no possibility of his questioning any order he might receive from me, but in case of so difficult and important an operation and since it might appear that the American commander was being required to scrap the results of difficult and tedious planning and undertake a heavier burden than he had expected at the order of a British superior, I felt a natural anxiety about American reactions."

Hard-Hitting Force

THIS is not the only tribute Viscount Alexander pays to the famous "Blood and Guts" general and his Army. "I had complete confidence in him," he writes. "In Tunisia, he had taken command of a body of troops, the excellent material of which had been prevented hitherto from showing its full capabilities by a certain lack of experience and by difficulties of terrain and climate, and had transformed it by his inspiration into a fast-moving and hard-hitting force crowned with victory."

Though, as it turned out, Americans were involved in little serious fighting until they came up against desperate resistance by the 15th Panzer Division at Troina, their rapid and wide-sweeping manoeuvres, which mopped up the whole western part of the island, and their dash to Messina, which they were first to reach, involved not only considerable feats of endurance but the greatest drive and energy.

In the end, the 8th Army had to face the heaviest opposition from the fighting of the campaign in their struggle for the plain of Catania. But, says the Field Marshal, "they showed that they could apply the lessons learnt in the Desert to a

very different terrain and style of fighting. The stubbornness of the German defence was more than equalled by their stubbornness, and their skill and endurance brought them the success they thoroughly deserved."

Nowhere was the fighting more bitter than at Centuripe, hill city on a isolated pinnacle of rock, which was defended by crack Wehrmacht units with fanatical vigour.

"The storming of Centuripe was a particularly fine feat, and its effects were widespread, for from that time the front once more became fluid."

Airborne Attacks

ALTHOUGH airborne attacks proved extremely costly, Viscount Alexander considers that they proved of the utmost value. This is what he has to say of the first operation: "The wind was still blowing at some 40 miles per hour when parachutists were dropped and gliders slipped, and many of the pilots of transport and tow aircraft, who had had no previous experience in actual operations, ran into difficulties with their navigation, or were disconcerted by enemy anti-aircraft fire. The result was that U.S. airborne troops were scattered in small parties over an area of some 50 miles; in the 8th Army's area nearly 50 of 134 gliders came down in the sea, about 75 came safely to land somewhere in south-eastern Sicily, and only 12 landed in the correct dropping zone. The force which actually reached the bridge south of Syracuse, the bridge's main objective, only numbered eight officers and 65 men, but they held the bridge until 1530 hours on DDD-Day, when 19 survivors were relieved at the last minute by 5th Division troops. However, in spite of this misadventure, the effect on the nerves of none too steady Italian troops was of the utmost value to the assault. Small isolated units of parachutists seized vital points, attacked roads and created widespread panic which undoubtedly disorganised all plans for defence."

Co-operation

IN giving due credit to the men who made the Sicilian success possible, Field Marshal Viscount Alexander, who himself was soon to command the most polyglot force known in warfare, singles out one aspect in which General Eisenhower excelled: his gift of managing a coalition of different allies in arms. He says: "In almost all wars in which Great Britain has been involved, we have fought as member of a coalition, and the British commander has, therefore, what I may call a deep historic sense of the difficulties of combining the efforts of an allied force; he can remember the controversies of Marlborough with Dutch field deputies and Wellington going down on his knees to honour the fractiousness of a Spanish general. Throughout all the operations which I commanded in the Mediterranean, British and American forces fought not merely as two armies with the same general objective and the same war aims, but as a single homogenous unit, and, without for a moment derogating from the spirit of loyal co-operation of all commanders and men, there is no doubt that the inspiration, which gave life and vigour to that co-operation, derived originally from General Eisenhower."

POCKET CARTOON
by OSBERT LANCASTER

BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

THE man who dived from a height of 90ft. into a heap of sand was unwell. The manager of the circus came forward to apologise, when, to his surprise and delight, a gaunt fellow stepped up and volunteered to deputise.

His self-assurance led the manager to believe that he was an experienced performer. The gaunt fellow climbed to the roof and did his dive. Then he crawled out of the sand and stood rigid. The applause was terrific. "Take your bow," shouted the manager. "Bow, man, bow!" "I can't," muttered the volunteer, "I've never done this before, and my neck's broken."

The Siamese puzzle

THE first thing to remember is that when Chompong ousted Pibob Jak from power, he had behind him not only the Shuguse Wangists, but elements of the Jobol party, led by Noshikwok, the Mayor of Kokoangula, himself an ex-Shabababist. But Chompong, the Pishapang leader, hero of the Phra Pibung, joined forces with Kampey Pib. And that is why, today, Krot Subong is a Pechaburist reactionary.

Behind my hat

When a Siamese called Projmokinse changes his name to Jinja Pap it is time to call a halt to Westernisation.

(Bullbomph Nukob).

Is this YOUR experience?

DEAR SIR, Something is wrong somewhere. My stiff collar is made of beetroot, as I have discovered by eating it. And I am wearing the four ounces of beetroot I bought in place of a collar. It was stiff and uncomfortable, and evidently made of the new material used for collars. If only my trousers were made of bacon, I could eat them too, and I could have eggs and bacon, if I had a hat made of eggs.

Yours truly,

"Puzzled."

Tail-piece

There are only two ways of getting on in the world: by your own industry, or by the imbecility of others.

(La Bruyere).

Wonder Drug Warning:
Why It Weakens

BY CHAPMAN PINCHER

WARNINGS that the curative power of penicillin is on the wane have been followed by an authoritative statement that the newer drug streptomycin may soon be less effective.

The Lancet stresses these warnings once again. Why are these "miracle drugs" fading so quickly?

Consider a typical case—the action of streptomycin on the germs causing meningitis. When streptomycin is added to a test-tube culture of meningitis germs usually all the germs are put out of action. But sometimes a few remain unharmed.

There are several different breeds or strains of meningitis germs and a few happen to be immune to the drug.

These resistant strains are normally rare because the other breeds swamp them. But by stifling their competitors, streptomycin gives the resistant germs a clear field in which to thrive and multiply.

HUMANS, TOO

What happens in the test-tube seems to happen in the human body so a meningitis patient harbouring

a resistant strain might improve dramatically as streptomycin killed off the main mass of the germs and then relapse as the resistant strains took over.

Streptomycin would be of no further use to this patient. And it would be useless from the start to anyone who contracted the germ from him.

Scientists fear that in time all the germs susceptible to the streptomycin type of drugs may be replaced by resistant strains.

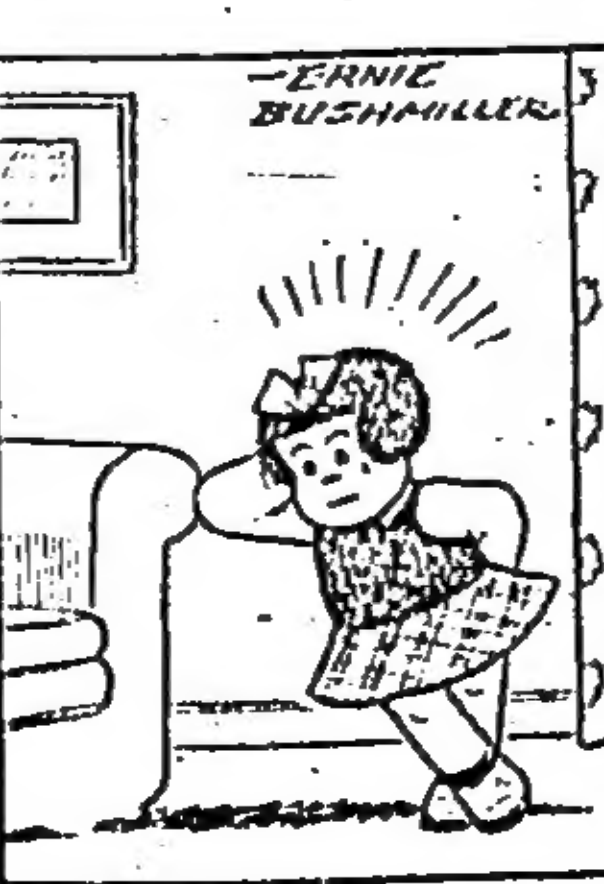
BUT, REMEMBER—

This does not mean that the drugs are useless now. Resistant strains are still fairly rare and most cases of the diseases for which the drugs are useful are caused by susceptible germs.

There is also a good chance that before the resistant germs become widespread, ways of strengthening the action of the drugs against them will have been discovered.

Already, scientists have found that by combining the action of another drug with streptomycin some resistant strains seem to be checked.

NANCY As Good as a Kick



By Ernie Bushmiller

HEAD FIRST FOR BEAUTY!

USE
Fitch's
DANDRUFF REMOVER
SHAMPOO
&
QUINOIL
On Sale at Leading
Stores.

SOLE AGENTS: NAN KANG CO. UNIONBIDCHN

Women's BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Barbara Staweyck for Lois Leeds.

Study your foods and Beauty will be yours!

BEAUTY AND FOOD

Minerals and Vitamins, no matter how much of them you get, will never add an ounce of weight but they are as vital as the air you breathe. Red blood for health and beauty, a sparkle in the eye and a lift in the walk are the reward of doctors who look to their Vitamins and Minerals. No haggard, drab, dry look, which adds years to a woman's age, that look which causes many women away from reducing diets.

Thoughtfulness, cutting out this food or that is not the dieting. This can cut down the minerals and vitamins in the diet to a point which is far from safe. It is a very dangerous method of reducing because the body does not store up enough reserve minerals and vitamins to keep the blood up to par, the heart beating rhythmically, the blood smoothly and digestion running smoothly. The body stores up fatty tissues in great excess but not the minerals and vitamins.

Careful food selection is same dieting. For example, eat some sweets, some bread, but choose those which are good sources of minerals and vitamins. Molasses is the second richest source of the mineral, iron, second only to beef liver. And iron is vital to health. Whole wheat bread supplies quantities of Vitamin B, also a vital need. Never omit milk, drink a pint a day or use it in cooking, for your calcium and

phosphorous needs. Skimming the milk or drinking plant-milk cuts down the calories. Cast out other fats but eat some butter, so rich in Vitamin A and a source of Vitamin D.

Substitute iron-rich molasses for non-deficient white sugar in cooking, on baked or stewed fruit and puddings. Eat more grain cereals and bread made of whole grain flour. The latter to the exclusion of other fats. Eat all of the fruits and vegetables that you can, either raw or cooked. Eat your regular supply of meat, minus the fat. Eat plenty of fish and eggs.

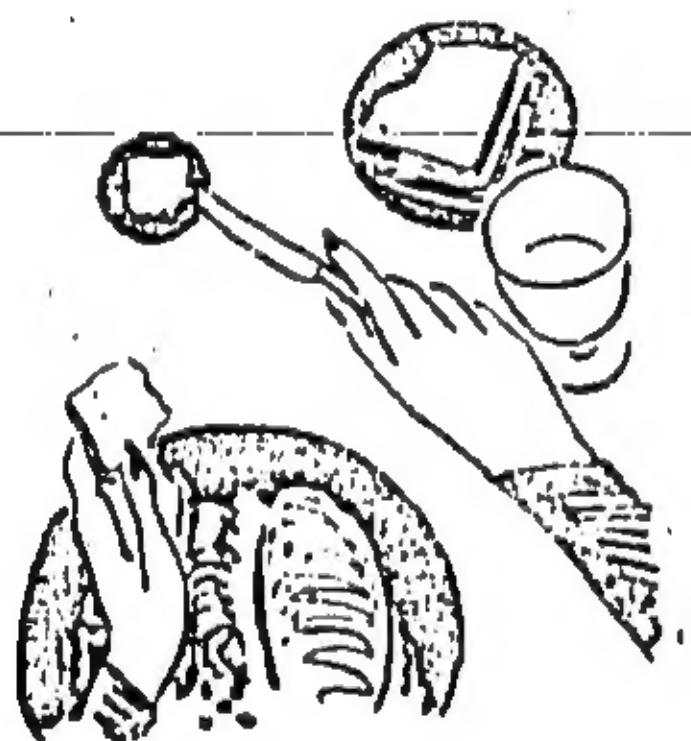
Also, in the interest of good looks, reduce at a gradual pace. Gradual reduction is graceful reducing. You will soon find yourself losing a little weight regularly and at the same time feeling better than you have ever felt before!

Like a painting



The magnificent dresses, as we have seen from the masters' paintings, have revived. This lovely Elizabeth Henry model is made from heavy satin damask, which hangs wonderfully in the rich draping. The deep red roses which adorn the shoulder and which peek out from the pouch underline the sophisticated elegance of the dress.

Minute Makeup by GABRIELLE



You can bleach the hands by cutting a lemon in half and rubbing it over them. You can massage the hands with a bit of oil. You can learn to apply your own nail polish. Steady hands and determination will do it!

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"We'll have to take his radio away from him—he knows too many symptoms at school time!"

Miserable Life For German Scientists

Fully aware that Germany's few remaining top-ranking natural scientists are important factors in the country's reconstruction plans, the German authorities are endeavouring to improve the difficult conditions under which even the most renowned natural scientists are forced to live and work.

CROONERS GET UNDER HIS SKIN

"Britain's most outspoken headmaster," Percy Hugh Beverley Lyon, 54, resigning from Rugby School, had plenty to say.

Of crooners: "It is a queer world when a sleek, silky voiced lounge-lizard can perpend a few quatrains of noxious slush to the tweedy and temporary affections, seeking satisfaction in June under the moon or 'neath the summer sky of last July' and 'In December we shall remember, and be forthwith accepted with toleration by the whole of a many generation, while the great spirits of the world, building immortal verse out of their hearts' stuff, in poverty, in loneliness, in despair, seek to them in exile."

Of schoolmasters: "At their worst they are the most egotistic and narrow-minded creatures that ever encumbered the ground."

Of youth: "Confronted with current problems, they are apathetic, cynical, and restless."

Of public schools: "A community life based on the best ethical foundations. They do not encourage nobility. The boys' homes do that."

Of himself: "I am retiring early to leave myself time to get around."

DANGERS OF TEST TUBE BABIES

There are now so many thousands of test tube babies in the United States that there must soon be a clear-cut ruling on their legitimacy, says Chicago obstetrician Dr. Stuart Abel.

Abel pointed out in a report to a medical journal that although artificial insemination had become a modern procedure, society still disapproved it as liberal.

There were about 10,000 pregnancies through artificial insemination in America by 1941 and the number had probably tripled since then, Abel said, but he warned against the practice becoming wholesale.

Intermarriage of test tube children from the same donor was a dangerous possibility, especially in small groups.

The medical profession believed that a married man with at least two children qualified best as a donor, stated that one of any one donor should be at least a limited number of years.

Jeannette Can Wear Slacks

Tomboy Jeannette Delahunt, 14-year-old Camden (New York State) schoolgirl, wore slacks into her school classroom.

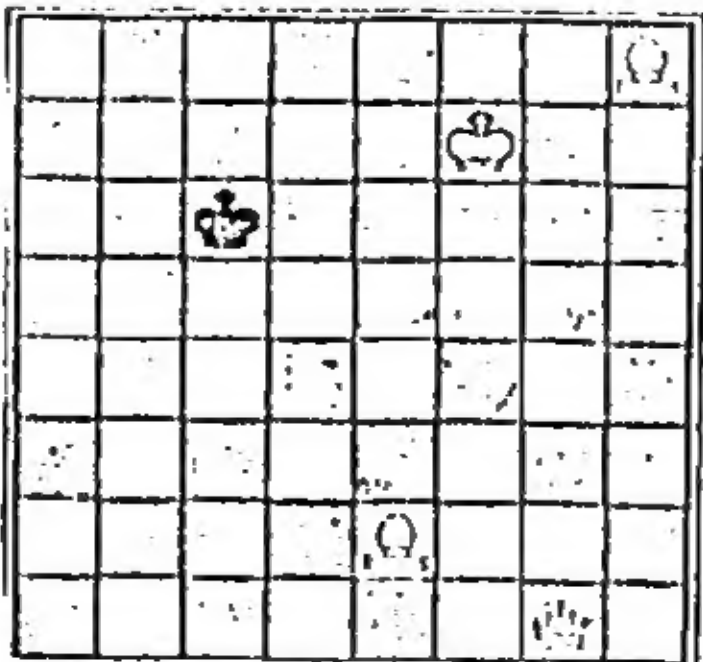
A shocked teacher told her she would either have to work unseen in a service room or go home and get a dress, and "The Battle of the Slacks" headlines throughout the U.S. had begun.

Jeannette's father appealed direct to New York State Education Department, demanded that she should be allowed to wear slacks in bad weather to keep her warm.

Headmasters and teachers throughout the country were canvassed for opinions. None said slacks were taboo.

Under pressure, the Education Department gave in, ruled that children could wear any clothes they liked, providing they were decently clad.

CHESS PROBLEM

By G. J. DOUGHERTY
Black, 1 piece.

White, 4 pieces.
White to play and mate in three.
Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. P-K4, any; 2. R, Kt (any ch); or P. (= Q or B) mate.

Some of these conditions were disclosed at a meeting in Hamburg, when it was made clear that the circumstances of the natural scientists seriously interfered with their important work.

Publication of examples of a research worker's present-day existence, and the fact that one of them had passed on from virtual starvation, caused some surprise in the combined British and United States zones of Germany.

One outstanding example, quoted in an article in the British Zone newspaper Elwert, was the famed physicist and Nobel prize winner, Prof. Max Planck, who until he died in October had lived in misery since the end of the war.

Flat Taken By Army

In the bombed university city of Goettingen, Professor Planck lived with his wife in two small rooms. His library consisted only of copies of his latest lectures. All his equipment and his great collection of books were destroyed or lost during the war.

In the summer of 1945, the small flat which had been allocated to him to continue his work was requisitioned by British authorities and handed over to a British sergeant.

Germany's atomic authority, Professor Hahn, who received the Nobel Prize a year ago for his research in atomic energy and a series of important atomic discoveries, today uses his bedroom at Goettingen as a laboratory.

The physicist Pascual Jordan, also in Goettingen, worked and lived in a student's room which he equipped himself. His family of four lived in an attic.

Works in Garret

Professor Poll, who was crowded out of his house by refugees, withdrew into a small garret to work on a new edition of his famous "Handbook for Physicists."

Although Hamburg's city authorities at least a study for every natural scientist living in the city, some professors, especially during the past winter, collapsed under the strain of working conditions and lack of proper food.

Most of the university's lecturers were found to be undernourished and many professors were forced to eat their courses owing to weakness. The Swedish Red Cross furnished the cause of culture and learning by providing university lecturers with a daily meal.

Winter Strikes Hard

Professors and students at the university's archaeological institute worked in one room into which rain-water dripped. Dr. von Blanckenhagen, a well-known natural scientist, slept on a sofa in his brother's room and worked in unheated lecture rooms. He has now gone to the University of Chicago for three years.

The natural scientists suffered severely during the bitter days of the past winter and found great difficulty in continuing even basic research work of practical experiments.

The philosopher Nikola Hartmann lived in his single room until his students built him a stove. Then they had to chop the firewood, as the professor was too frail to perform this manual task himself.

Rupert's Silver Trumpet—15

The model plane soars away almost silently just as Algy and Willie come running up. Willie saw him walking with someone strange and he came and fetched me, says Algy. "It was Santa Claus's Goliath and he's taking all our letters straight to him," explains Rupert. And he tells them all about his queer meeting. "I say, that's jolly good," squeaks Willie. "Our letters must be in that plane! We should be certain of getting the drum and the trumpets by Christmas."

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DUMB BELLS
REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE

YOU OUGHT TO HAVE BEEN MORE DEFINITE WITH THOSE PEOPLE, J. G. YOU SHOULD HAVE GIVEN THEM A DEFINITE ANSWER "YES" "NO" OR "PERHAPS"

McKENNEY ON BRIDGE

A 'Hopeless' Slam Made by Analysis

By WILLIAM E. MCKENNEY

84	AK1003	AK73	106	AK753	AK9832
Q854	Q1064	Q370	AK753	AK9832	AK9832
Q854	Q1064	Q370	AK753	AK9832	AK9832
Q854	Q1064	Q370	AK753	AK9832	AK9832
Q854	Q1064	Q370	AK753	AK9832	AK9832
Q854	Q1064	Q370	AK753	AK9832	AK9832
Q854	Q1064	Q370	AK753	AK9832	AK9832
Q854	Q1064	Q370	AK753	AK9832	AK9832
Q854	Q1064	Q370	AK753	AK9832	AK9832
Q854	Q1064	Q370	AK753	AK9832	AK9832

A GOOD player never gives up. He tries to reason out every possible angle for making a hand, as the declarer did in the hand shown today. His contract looked rather hopeless, but let's follow his line of play.

He won the opening heart lead in dummy with the king and cashed the ace of hearts, discarding a spade from his own hand. He ruffed a small heart, cashed the ace and king of spades, then led the third spade.

West decided to ruff in with the jack of clubs, so declarer discarded a diamond from dummy. West returned a trump which declarer won, and now he led another spade. When West failed to trump, dummy trumped with the tenot. The fourth heart was led and trumped by South, and the outstanding trumps picked up.

South realized that he had to find both the club and spade suits split, or if the spades broke badly, the long trump honour had to be in the same hand as the two spades.

His reason for jumping to six clubs over four diamonds was to surrender the possibility of seven. His partner had shown two suits. The likelihood that North would hold the queen of whichever suit South selected for trump was against him, and by jumping to six clubs, South more or less closed the bidding.

Check Your Knowledge

1. Do female reindeer have horns?
2. Which swimming stroke is the fastest?
3. For what is the Baume scale used?
4. Did Magellan sail around Cape Horn?
5. How many centuries ago was the swivel chair invented?
6. Do whales spout water?

(Answers on Page 4)

SHOWING TO-DAY **KING'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

SHE was a boomtown beauty!
HE was a rich, romantic rogue!
Their love story is gusty, lusty and glorious!

GREGG GARSON
WALTER PIDGEON

Start of "Mrs. Miniver" in another triumph—

MRS. PARKINGTON M-G-M PICTURE
EDWARD AGNES
ARNOLD MOOREHEAD KELLAWAY
Gladys COOPER Frances RAFFERTY Tom DRAKE
Peter LAWFORD Don DURREA Hugh MARLOWE
and the LLOYD CONSTITUTION

SHOWINGS TO-DAY **QUEEN'S** at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

WILLIAM POWELL'S FIRST DRAMATIC ROBE IN YEARS IS SENSATIONAL!

Lovey Hody at her most exciting! Was she married to a man branded with the mark of murder?

William POWELL-LAMARR
Gladys COOPER Frances RAFFERTY Tom DRAKE
Peter LAWFORD Don DURREA Hugh MARLOWE
and the LLOYD CONSTITUTION

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WHERE WOMEN WAIT TO SEAL YOUR FATE
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5 SHOWS DAILY
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TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

SHE LOVED ALL THE WRONG GUYS

THE MAN I LOVE

DALUPINO
ROBERT ALDO
ANDREA KING
DRUCE BERNETT

ONE GOOD THING YOU MAY DO TODAY... WITH EVERYBODY BUT YOURSELF!

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, ONLY
'The Prisoner of Zenda'
starring
Ronald Colman • Douglas Fairbanks

They Answered the Call

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Send your donation to the

HONGKONG WAR MEMORIAL FUND

Hon. Treasurers
Lowe, Bingham & Matthews
Mercantile Bank Bldg.

ALEXANDRIA
CLASH

Cairo, Mar. 1.—Twenty-one policemen were injured and 11 dockers taken to hospital when the police clashed with 500 textile mill workers in Alexandria today.

The workers were protesting against the recent arrest of a number of workers for allegedly inciting unrest. Twenty workers were arrested.

Firarms, stones and clubs were reported to have been used on both sides.

In Cairo, the police today took severe measures to prevent the threatened strikes—one by petrol service station attendants, and the other by workers in Egyptian film studios.—Reuter.

GREEK NAVY
OFFICERS
ARRESTED

Athens, Mar. 1.—More than 60 active and dismissed Greek officers and sailors have been arrested by naval police in connection with an alleged plot to destroy two Greek destroyers and commit general sabotage against the Greek Royal Navy, an authoritative source said today.

He said the arrested men were members of a "Communist organization" composed mainly of persons who had been active with the party for two and three years and had participated in the Middle East mutiny of 1943. He said they would be tried for treason by a naval court martial.

The source gave this account of the plot: In March 1947, enough explosives to blow up the destroyer Mindulis were found aboard when she anchored at Patras. Failure to connect wire was the reason. The charge was not exploded.

"At the same time, the steam turbine on the destroyer Crete were badly damaged when enemy powder was placed in the lubricating oil.

Confessed To Plot

A thorough investigation was ordered and a number of suspects with civilian connections shadowed and watched by police. These included officers actively in service and others who had been dismissed as a result of the Middle East mutiny.

A few days ago more than 60 were arrested and they confessed to the plot. A qualified observer said that the small number involved indicated that left wing sentiment in the navy is unimportant. It is pointed out that there are no stringent regulations against naval personnel because of the recognized loyalty of sailors and officers.—Associated Press.

MACARTHUR
BOOSTER
CONFIDENT

Washington, Mar. 1.—A leading "MacArthur for President" booster today hailed the General's latest public statement as a sure sign that he is interested in Republican presidential nomination.

Representative A. L. Miller, of Nebraska, who has long favoured Gen. Douglas MacArthur for the White House, called the statement a "masterpiece in the typical MacArthur style."

Gen. MacArthur, said in a statement that the Republican Party champions "personal freedom and individual responsibility," and has never departed from the theory that all political power resides in the people.

Representative Miller said Gen. MacArthur would "make several clear-headed statements" to assure the Republicans that he will run if he cannot return home in time personally.

Gen. MacArthur so far has avoided direct commitment.—United Press.

Man Of The Hour

San Francisco, Mar. 1.—The San Francisco Examiner, in a three-column editorial on page one, urged today for the election of Gen. Douglas MacArthur as the next American president.

Under the caption "The Man Of The Hour," the Hearst newspaper said: "More than at any time since Abraham Lincoln was summoned to the White House to save the republic, these United States need a statesman and a politician at the head of the national government. None of the avowed candidates for the presidency meets the public need."

It pointed out that Gen. MacArthur "has the statesman's touch along with the patriot's consecration. In every call to duty that has been made upon him he has always responded—and he has never failed. No difficulty, however great, has ever daunted him."

"If we are to save ourselves from our own follies, we must draft Gen. MacArthur for the presidency."—Associated Press.

Jewish Agency
CondemnedSTRONG STATEMENT BY
PALESTINE GOVT.

Jerusalem, Mar. 1.—The Palestine Government today accused the Jewish Agency of stirring up racial hatred against Britain and virtually severed its connections with the Agency—the shadow government for the proposed Jewish state—in the most strongly-worded communique ever issued from Civil Headquarters here.

It charged the Agency with falsehoods and propaganda against the British security forces.

The communique said: "On February 3, 1947, the Government invited the Jewish Agency and the Vaad Leumi to call upon the Jewish community for their assistance in bringing to justice the members of terrorist groups who had been guilty of murder and other crimes over a considerable period."

"It was then pointed out that what was demanded was the recognition of the ordinary legal and moral duty to co-operate against crime which belongs to the citizens and institutions of any civilized state."

"The invitation was declined by the Agency on the ground that it was contrary to Jewish political interests."

"Since that time, the outrages committed by these groups have not only continued but have increased in number and barbarity."

Outrages Recalled

The communique added: "It is perhaps sufficient to recall such incidents as the murder by hanging, in every circumstance of brutality, of two innocent members of the security forces, the numerous occasions on which members of these forces have been treacherously shot dead from behind, the deliberate demolition of buildings with the certain consequence of death and injury to women and children, the planned killing of certain foreign nationals, the intentional shooting of British wounded in hospital, armed robberies and extortions and, finally, the outrage committed yesterday in which 27 British soldiers lost their lives."

"The leaders of the Jewish community have felt themselves unable for political reasons to take any steps to bring to justice the persons responsible for these crimes, and have thus facilitated the spread of lawlessness and disorder to a point at which the community itself is threatened with destruction by elements within itself."

Condemned Terrorism

"In this neglect of its responsibilities, the Jewish Agency has attempted to excuse itself by resorting to calculated innuendoes, falsehoods and propaganda, directed against British members of the security forces who are, in fact, every day protecting Jewish property and saving hundreds of Jewish lives even at the risk of their own."

"This propaganda has already discredited its authors, and that not only among those who are acquainted with the facts."

"The communique charged: 'The continuance of indiscriminate murder and condemned terrorism can lead only to the forfeiture by the Jewish community of Palestine of all right in the eyes of the world to be numbered among the civilized peoples.'

"The Jewish Agency's recent statement that it stands for law and order, whereas the Government does not, must be judged in the light of the fact that, for many years, this international body has been breaking the laws of Palestine and other countries in which it operated."

The communique repeated the Government's statement of its "intention to do all in its power to maintain law and order without partiality towards either community in Palestine, and this is still its policy."

Ben Yehuda Street Affair

Referring to the Ben Yehuda Street outrage, the communique said: "In spite of official denials, the Jewish Agency has repeated that it was responsible for the Ben Yehuda Street outrage."

"Nobody outside Jewish circles believes this, and there can be no other purpose in repeating it than to stir up racial hatred. The fact is that the vehicles responsible for this outrage were no more a British Army convoy than the vehicles stolen from time to time by Jews and used by them on numerous occasions for the murder of many more people than were killed in Ben Yehuda Street."

The communique concluded: "Last November, the Agency undertook to establish within 10 days a civil guard force known as the Mishmar Force to deal with the terrorist groups centred in this area."

"In consequence of this undertaking, British police and troops were withdrawn in order to avoid interference with the activities of this force."

Breach Of Undertaking

"But today, it is still not in being. And in this area the terrorist groups openly and freely continue to murder and rob the Jewish inhabitants themselves."

"No explanation has been given by the Agency of the breach of this undertaking."

"The Government recognises that the Hagana have, from time to time, fought the terrorist groups, but there still remains no method of dealing effectively with these people except the use of the machinery provided by the law."

"The Government, mindful of the duty of the security forces to maintain law and order, and confronted with the deliberate policy of the Jewish Agency to render the task as difficult as possible, desires now to bring once more to the various attentions of the Yishuv the fact that the continuance of indiscriminate murder and condemned terrorism can lead only to forfeiture by the community of all right in the eyes of the world to be numbered among the civilized peoples of the world."—Reuter.



"Darling, which would you rather do next week—eat or pay the rent?"

RICE CONFERENCE IN
BAGUIO IN SESSION

Baguio, Mar. 1.—The Vice-President of the Philippines, Mr. Elpidio Quirino, today opened the Food and Agricultural Organisation's rice conference here with a strong appeal for a satisfactory solution of the rice problem, which he said he considered a prerequisite to the rehabilitation of the war-torn economies of Asiatic and Far Eastern countries.

He urged member governments to make concerted efforts towards achieving this objective.

Opening the conference just before noon—his speech was preceded by a brief but colourful ceremony in which the sky blue flag of the United Nations was raised over the mansion house—the Vice-President spoke at length of the Far East's economy in relation to the present international situation.

Mr. James McAulish, a FAO expert who spoke after Mr. Quirino, stressed the importance of the conference and asked the delegates to strive for positive results towards alleviating Asia's and the world's food shortage.

The Philippines Ambassador to Washington, Mr. Joaquin Elizalde, was unanimously elected chairman by representatives from Burma, Britain, the United States, France, China, the Netherlands, Paraguay and Portugal.

Mr. Harold A. Vogel, Secretary-General of the FAO, said delegations were due from Australia, Chile, Liberia and Pakistan, and added that the Siamese delegation was "delayed" by the recent Siamese elections.

Attending the conference as observers are representatives from the Supreme Command Allied Forces in the Pacific, the United States Military Government in Korea, the International Red Cross, the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organisation, and the World Health Organisation.—Reuter.

Agreement In
Indonesia

Batavia, Mar. 1.—A communique announced yesterday that agreement has been reached by the Dutch and the Indonesian Republicans on the location of the status quo line in the Kemit and Prondjiwo areas of south and central Java.

This completes the delineation of status quo lines in all areas of Java and Sumatra.

The agreement also provided for the widening of the demilitarized zone in the Kemit area. These areas have been the hot spots of the truce implementation, because of overlapping Republican and Dutch lines.

"Although the communique did not say so, it was reliably understood that the agreement involved the withdrawal of both Dutch and Indonesian forces, whereas other areas involved only the evacuation of Republican troops from 'pockets' inside the most forward Dutch positions."

The communique also announced that the Dutch and Republican delegations have named members of the subcommittee to discuss the evacuation of families of military personnel and their welfare.—Associated Press.

MAN JUMPS INTO
HARBOUR

A first class male passenger jumped into the harbour from the ferry Man Ying about 4 p.m. yesterday on the way from Hongkong Island to Shamshuipo.

Passengers saw the man leap up suddenly from his seat, break the window-panes and jump into the water. They raised the alarm, and the man was saved by the crew. He was unconscious when rescued and was taken to the Kowloon Hospital.

It is learned that the man was employed by a Chinese dairy in Laihekook Road.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers
1. Yes. 2. The crawl. 3. To measure specific gravity. 4. No. He sailed through the Straits of Magellan. 5. Four centuries. 6. No, contrary to popular belief, the moist air blown from the whale's lungs condenses into moisture in the colder atmosphere.

Vandenberg's
Powerful Plea

(Continued from Page 1)

for the Vice-Presidency on Mr. Henry Wallace's third party ticket, and Senator O'Daniel, who has bitterly criticised the aid programme.

HOT DEBATE EXPECTED

A group of senators continued their campaign to cut the appropriation for the first year of Marshall aid by over \$1,000 million and Senator Vandenberg's speech was expected to lead to one of the greatest foreign affairs debates in American Parliamentary history.

Added political drama was given to his speech by the belief of many senators that, either as the next Republican President or possibly as Secretary of State, he might ultimately be responsible for high policy decisions in carrying out the major part of the plan.

The terms offered for "the honourable release of East-West tension" should be of the greatest importance if he became responsible for United States foreign policy.

A move to encourage European political unity was made by Senator William Fulbright, Democrat of Arkansas, who introduced an amendment to the European recovery plan which expressed "the hope of the people of the United States that the participating countries will achieve political unification in Europe" and declared it to be United States policy to encourage such unification.—Reuter.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, registered articles and parcel posts close 30 minutes earlier than the ordinary mail. If mail close before 10 a.m. registered and parcels will close at 5 p.m. the previous day.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2
Closing Times By Air
Bangkok, Calcutta, Karachi, Bahrain, Cairo (Nairobi, Johannesburg, Marseilles, via Cairo) Augusta and London (Kowloon G.P.O.) 3 p.m.; (G.P.O.) 3.30 p.m.

Amoy, Foochow, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking and Swatow, 2.30 p.m.

Closing Times By Sea & Train
Macao, Tientsin and Shekki (Sea) 2 p.m. Canton (Train) 2 a.m.

Hankow (Sea) 3 p.m. Manila (Sea) 3 p.m.

Japan (Ordinary letters and cards only) (Sea) 9 a.m.

Komform (Sea) 5 p.m. Canton (Train) 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3
Closing Times By Air

Swatow, Tientsin, Amoy and Shanghai, 9 a.m. (reg); 9.30 a.m. (ord).

Manila, U.S.A. & Canada, 9.30 a.m. (reg); 10 a.m. (ord).

Canton, Luchow, Kuning, Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin and Peking, 3.30 p.m.

Closing Times By Sea & Train
Canton (Train) 7 a.m.

Macao, Tientsin and Shekki (Sea) 5 a.m. Shanghai (Sea) 9 a.m.

Japan (Ordinary letters and cards only) (Sea) 9 a.m.

Macao, Tientsin and Shekki (Sea) 2 p.m. Canton (Train) 2 p.m.

Straits (Sea) 2 p.m. Manila, Aden, Egypt and Marseilles (Sea) 2 p.m.

Swatow and Amoy (Sea) 10 a.m. Canton, Tientsin and Shekki (Sea) 4 p.m. Canton (Train) 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4
Closing Times By Air

Shanghai, 9 a.m. (reg); 9.30 a.m. (ord). Manila, 11.20 a.m.

Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Colombo, Sydney and Auckland, 3.30 p.m.

Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Ceylon, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Kowloon, 3.30 p.m.

ZBW BROADCAST

H.K.T.
6 B.B.C. Transcription Service: Melodians from the British Films: 6.30, Musical Sweethearts. — Music and Song: 6.50. Studio: See Tee on Sport: 7, London Radio: 7.15. Studio: A Play: 7.15, Piano Studio: Stage and Screen Favourites: 7.30, sealed. — Alleen Woods: 8.05. The Philharmonic Orchestra: 8.20, B.B.C. Transcription Service: "Merry-Go-Round": 9.30. Studio: 9.45. News: 9.45. Weather Report: 9.50. "The Baron's" by Norman Edwards, Produced by Douglas Clarke-John, Hongkong Stage Club: 10.0. A Programme of New Records: 10.15. Radio Newsworld: 10.15. Relay of Time: 10.15. Close Down.

Gloucesters Land To
Protect Honduras

Belize, Mar. 1.—Nearly the whole of Belize turned out today to watch troops of the Gloucester Regiment land with their equipment from the cruiser Devonshire to bolster the colony's defences against any possible attack by Guatemala.

After half an hour's conference with Admiral Sir William Tennant, the Commander-in-Chief, the Officer Commanding the Gloucesters began disembarking his troops by lighters from the Devonshire, which was anchored three miles out.

Loaded down with lorries, jeeps, anti-tank guns, anti-aircraft equipment and stores of light arms and ammunition, the lighters carefully filed their way through the coral reefs towards the entrance to the bay. The people cheered as the Tommies, clad in berets and khaki shorts, swiftly jumped ashore, manhandling their equipment and drove swiftly off to take up defensive positions around the airfield and along the sole road linking the colony with Guatemala.

The Gloucesters took over the airfield and harbour defences from Marines and bluejackets.

According to a previously arranged plan, they distributed themselves to all defences—including the neighbouring village of El Cayo—while setting up headquarters at the local Home Guard meeting place.

Just in Belize's main street was blown high as the lorries and jeeps "revved up" and drove away swiftly. Within a matter of hours, the operation was completed, though a continuing shuttle service was maintained with the two ships now gracing the horizon.

The Gloucesters had brought much of their own stores to avoid a strain on British Honduras, which has to rely largely for food on imports.

There were no new signs today of any preparations by Guatemala to carry out recently reported threats. All the evidence seems to confirm that the crisis is well past, though political events in Guatemala are being watched closely.

The Devonshire is expected to leave shortly, but will return when the time comes to take the Gloucesters away.

Admiral Sir William Tennant is remaining in the Sheffield and has as yet fixed no time for a possible withdrawal of the forces under his command, which now total over 1,000.

The Gloucesters are marching past Government House tonight in a move designed to show the local populace what the mother country is doing to protect them.

Last night, nearly 15,000 local inhabitants assembled in "the battle-field"—the name for the town square—and in scenes of mass cheering and passionate oratory pronounced their allegiance to the British Commonwealth and their determination to fight any attack on their country.—Reuter.

Guatemala's Protest
London, Mar. 1.—A formal note of protest was delivered last Friday by the Guatemalan Government to Mr. Wilfred Gallene, the British Minister in Guatemala City, a Foreign Office spokesman announced here today.

The note protests against the despatch of cruisers and troops to Belize, capital of the neighbouring British colony of British Honduras, to which Guatemala lays claim. According to the note, which reached London over the week-end and is now being studied, Guatemala objects to the landing of British troops in what is described as "Guatemalan Belize."—Reuter.

U.S. Receives Note
Washington, Mar. 1.—Guatemala, in a note to all American republics, published here today, said she considered the question of territorial claims in British Honduras should be taken up by the International Court of Justice.

The note, published by the State Department here, referred to the British action in sending "three cruisers" into "Guatemalan waters" and added:

"Guatemala considers the matter as one in the juridical field and believes it should be taken up by the World Court."

A State Department spokesman, Mr. Michael J. Mermott, asked what action might be taken on the note by the United States, said the United States still felt that an amicable settlement could be reached through arbitration and conciliation.—Reuter.

NOTICE

THE "STAR" FERRY CO., LTD.

Notice To Shareholders

NOTICE is hereby given that the forty-sixth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Members of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on Wednesday the 17th day of March, 1948, at Noon, to receive the Report of the Board of Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1947, to elect Directors and to appoint Auditors.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 4th March, 1948, to the 17th March, 1948, both days inclusive.

By Order of the

Board of Directors,

C. E. TERRY,

Manager & Secretary.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1948.

NOTICE

HONGKONG AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

The Annual General Meeting of the Association will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company's Offices on Friday, 5th March, 1948, at 5.30 p.m.

Business: Election of Officers and Committee for the ensuing year and any other matters.

All who have filled in and sent in application forms or have given notice of intention to continue membership, are eligible to attend the above meeting.

T. E. JACKSON,
Chairman, Interim Committee.

NOTICE
TO
ADVERTISERS

Advertisers are requested to note that not less than 24 hours notice prior to the day of publication should be given for all commercial display advertisements, change of copy etc. Notices and Classified Advertisements will be received up till 4.30 p.m. for the following day.

Printed and published by FRANKLIN PRINCE FRANKLIN for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong.

SHOWING TO-DAY **MAJESTIC** At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

He Sings! He dances!

JOHNSON WILLIAMS & BALL WYNN

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